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NOTES

GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL,

AND

GENERAL

ON THAT PORTION OF THE

LOHARDUGGA OR CHOTA-NAGPORE DISTRICT,

KNOWN AS PURGUNNAH PALAMOW.

Written, during 1862 to 1866,

BY

MAJOR G. HUNTER THOMPSON,

SUPDT., REVENUE SURVEY,

CHOTA-NAGPORE DIVISION.

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Geographical position

PALAMOW, generally called a Purgunnah, because it was held under that designation by the Rajah, before the estate was purchased by Government, is a sub-division of the Lohardugga, or Chota-Nagpore District. It is situated between the parallels of 23° 15′, and 24° 35′, North Latitude, and Meridians 83° 20′ and 84° 40′ East Longitude.

Boundaries

Palàmow is bounded on the North by Districts Mirzapore and Behar; on the East by Hazareebaugh and Lohardugga; on the South by Lohardugga and Sirgoojah; and on the West by Sirgoojah and Singrowlee. The Soane river runs about fifteen miles to the north, of the northern boundary, and the Kunhur river, (an important feeder of the Soane) is the boundary between Palàmow and Sirgoojah on the south-west.

Area, total and detail.

The approximate area of the Purgunnah is 3,650 square miles, of which 456 square miles may be said to be cultivated; 2,399 square miles jungle fit for cultivation, 608 square miles entirely hills; and 187 square miles unculturable waste.

Contained Estates

There are twenty-five large estates, locally termed tuppehs in Palàmow. A brief account of each tuppeh may be noted as follows

TUPPEH "TUPPAH."

Tuppah

This is a flourishing tuppeh, nearly one-third of the total area being under cultivation, and 644 acres of this being rice.

The population of the tuppeh averages 114 souls to the square mile.

It has the advantage of a main road (that from Daltongunje to Ranchee) running through its centre. Is bounded on the South by the Aurunga river, and although there is not much jungle, there is an ample supply of burning wood.

Nineteen out of the twenty-four villages are the property of Government, the other five villages being held Minhaie.

TUPPEH "MUNKHEREE."

Munkhèree.

This is a fair tuppeh, containing some very fine villages in its centre.

More than one-fifth of the total area is cultivated, and there are 2,301 acres of rice.

The population, on the total area, only averages 59 souls to the square mile, but as the south-west portion of the tuppeh is very hilly and jungly, and consequently very thinly inhabited, the cultivated villages are much more thickly populated than the general average would indicate; vide village details. The tuppeh has the benefit of three main roads passing through its eastern portion, but is badly off for means of communication and traffic with the west. It is very well watered by the Aurunga river on its northern boundary; also throughout its length and breadth, by means of feeders to the Aurunga, which have their sources in the hills on the south and south-west of the tuppeh.

Of the ninety-two villages, twenty-eight belong to Government; sixty-two are held Jaghir; and two are Minhaie.

TUPPEH "SEEMAH."

Seemah.

A very hilly and jungly tuppeh, thinly inhabited and but little cultivated.

Contains some good grazing lands, on elevated plateau. Neturhaut, which is an extensive plateau, being more than 3,000 feet above sea level.

The forest wood, at some places, is also good, but there is no way of getting it out of this tuppeh, which is almost ghaut bound.

The Koel river flows through Seemah, from south-east to north-west and is a very difficult valley for passage.

The roads through the tuppeh are almost impassable for any but foot passengers.

Of the eighty-two villages situated in the estate, sixty-nine belong to Government, the remaining thirteen being held Inam.

One-eleventh of the total area is under cultivation, and the population statistics give twenty souls to the square mile.

The present land revenue on the Government villages amounts to Rupees 1,404 and on the Inam villages to Rupees 71; giving a total revenue of Rupees 1,478 for the estate. This gives an average rate per acre of rice of Rupees 1-4-0, and per acre of total cultivation to be Rupees 0-2-9.

TUPPEH "CHECHAREE."

Checharee

This tuppeh contains some very rich rice, and other cultivation in its centre, which is a flat and open basin, receiving the drainage and alluvial deposit of hills that completely surround it.

More than one-fourth of the total area is cultivated. The population of the tuppeh, divided over the total area, gives an average of only seventeen souls to the square mile; but there is a very large area of uninhabited hill and jungle.

Excepting one village, which belongs to Government, the whole tuppeh is held Jaghir, the Jaghirdar paying a tribute of Rupees 433-9-7 to Government on the 115 villages.

It will be observed, from the separate register that a great many villages have been demarcated in excess of the numbers found on the Collectorate list.

The roads are very bad through the tuppeh, particularly on entrance, or exit, where there are steep ghauts.

The amount of quitrent, or tribute, being on the whole tuppeh, and being such a small sum, it is useless, for statistical or other purposes, to calculate it, and cast average rates, for each village.

TUPPEH "SUNNAIYA."

Sunnaiya.

A very thinly inhabited, jungly, and hilly tuppeh, only one-sixteenth of the total area being cultivated. The tuppeh is well watered from the Koel river, and by many of its feeders, coming from the hills to the south. Two main roads pass through the tuppeh from Daltongunje to Checharee and to Sirgoojah, and for such ground, are fair roads.

If the tuppeh was better inhabited, there would be fine crops, as the soil is rich and means of irrigation are plentiful.

The tuppeh is now held, in Jaghir, rent-free.

TUPPEH "BARESAND."

Baresand.

This tuppeh is almost all hill and jungle and is very thinly inhabited.

It entirely belongs to Government, and the sooner a permanent settlement for 20 or 30 years is made the better, as the soil is good and with the facilities that exist for irrigation, good crops of both harvest could easily be obtained.

Under the present arrangements of making a fresh settlement every year, or rather of carrying on the old settlements every year, which may or may not, but generally does entail yearly charges in the people's interests, but very few cultivators will be got to settle permanently on the lands, or in other words, the great want of this estate is people, and no permanent increase to the present number of inhabitants can be expected, until the means of their obtaining some permanent interest in the soil are afforded to them. The Government rent received on the villages of the tuppeh now amounts to Rupees 502 per annum. As this is so very small a sum and is likely to be more than doubled on the coming settlement to be made on survey data, the average rates have not been calculated.

TUPPEH "KHAMEE."

Khamee.

This is a very similar tuppeh to Baresand, and also belongs to Government.

The Koel river is the boundary between Khamee and Baresand. The remarks made for Baresand are equally applicable to Khamee.

The amount of Government revenue now received on the Khamee villages is Rupees 284-4.

Average rates have not been calculated for the same reason as they were not calculated for Baresand.

TUPPEH "DOORJAG."

Doorjag.

A very jungly and hilly tuppeh, but contains good soil, and plentiful means of irrigation.

Is very thinly inhabited, the population only averaging sixteen souls to the square mile.

Of the thirty-four villages, nineteen belong to Government; nine are held Jaghir; three Minhaie; and three belong to tuppeh Dhoothoo. The revenue of the seventeen Government villages amount to Rupees 724. For two Government villages, which have lately been confiscated (out of the excess villages) no revenue is noted.

The seven Jaghir villages pay a tribute of Rupees 9-5-5 to Government. This tribute is recorded against one village No. 14 Morwaie Kullan, the other six being all excess villages, pay nothing.

Doorjag is bounded on the West by the Koel river; and on the South by an extensive range of hills (the Toongaree Range.)

There are very few roads in the tuppeh, and all are very difficult of passage.

TUPPEH "BAREE."

Baree.

On the whole this is a very jungly tuppeh, consisting of much broken and hilly ground, particularly on its south and south-west, from whence many streams rise and flow as feeders to the Aurunga river, which runs right through the tuppeh from S. E. to W. N. W.

The main road from Ranchee to Daltongunje passes through this tuppeh, and from Munkah and Rankee (both places of importance on the main road) well frequented tracks pass to Munkheree and Seemah on the south.

The population averages thirty-nine souls to the square mile, about one-ninth of the total area is cultivated, and there are 4,726 acres of rice.

Of the 193 villages contained in the tuppeh, seventy-eight belong to Government, (from which twelve waste land blocks have been separated); eighty-nine are held Jaghir; eighteen Ijarah; and eight Minhaie.

TUPPEH "POONDAG."

Poondag.

The centre portion of this tuppeh (the valley of the Amânut river) contains some of the richest cultivation in Palàmow, and is thickly inhabited.

The northern and southern parts of the tuppeh are hilly and jungly.

The road from Hazareebaugh to Daltongunje passes through the centre of the tuppeh. A good fair-weather road leading to Sherghatty (from Daltongunje) passes through the W. N. W. portion, and there is a well frequented track, passing out to the south-east that leads to Toree and Ranchee.

Taking total cultivation, and total tuppeh area, more than one-fifth of the whole is cultivated, and the total population on the total area averages fifty-five persons to the square mile.

There are 410 villages in Poondag, of these sixty-nine belong to Government; 251 are held Jaghir; thirty-nine Ijarah; forty-eight Minhaie; and three Mokururee.

TUPPEH "MUTTOOLEE."

Muttoolee.

This is rather a poor tuppeh, the soil being generally very stony, and the ground very undulating, and covered with low hills.

One-eighth of the total area is cultivated.

The population only averages forty-two souls to the square mile. It is rather a good grazing ground, and for the number of people there are a good many cattle.

TUPPEH "IMLEE."

Imlee.

This is a very fine tuppeh, having very nearly one-half of its area under cultivation, and a large area 7,607 acres of rice.

It is bounded on the North by a range of hills, from which many streams flow southwards to the Amànut river, which is the southern boundary of the tuppeh; consequently, there are great facilities for rice cultivation, and which, as is apparent from the many bunds and rice fields, have been duly taken advantage of.

The population of the tuppeh averages 115 souls to the square mile.

A main road runs, north and south through its eastern centre.

There are 136 villages in Imlee, of which twelve belong to Government; sixteen are held Jaghir; thirty-one Ijarah; and thirty-five Minhaie.

TUPPEH "KOTE."

Kote.

This is a very similar tuppeh, in prosperity, to Imlee. It is situated to the south of the Amànut, both tuppehs forming part of the valley of the river, which is richly cultivated hereabouts.

Out of 53,219 acres, upwards of 21,000 acres are cultivated, of which nearly 6,000 acres are rice.

Several main roads traverse the tuppeh, and there is little heavy jungle.

The population averages eighty-three souls to the square mile.

There are 128 villages, of which, thirty belong to Government; fifty-six are held Jaghir; eleven Ijarah; and thirty Minhaie.

CHUKLY "DEOGUN."

Deogun.

This is a large estate, containing eighteen "Shikmee" or contained sub-divisjon tuppehs. It is situated on the extreme N. N. E. of Palàmow, adjoining Sherghatty, Kootoombeh, and Jupla of Behar.

The main portion of the estate is cut off from the rest of Palàmow, by an extensive range of hills running east and west, through the Purgunnah. Another extensive range of hills, near its northern boundary, disconnects it from the plains of Behar. The country between these two ranges, although considerably elevated above the portions of Palàmow and Behar that adjoin it on either side, is extremely broken and rugged, and is cut up by numerous streams, flowing in all directions, but falling generally to the east and north.

The valleys of these streams are generally richly cultivated throughout, and the estate is on the whole, a very valuable one, although it is only one-seventh cultivated.

A pretty fair main road, for such ground, passes through the centre of the estate from south to north.

The population averages forty-three souls to the square mile, but as one-third of the area is hills, which are very thinly inhabited, it may be noted as seventy souls per mile for the more open and cultivated portion.

There are altogether 461 villages, of these eight belong to Government; 426 are held Jaghir; twenty-two are Minhaie; and five Mokururee.

The names of the contained or Shikmee tuppehs are as follows:—"Jaipoor" 45 villages; "Dugrah" 18 villages; "Shahpore" 21 villages; "Hoolsum" 47 villages; "Khejuree" 17 villages; "Chutturpoor" 13 villages; "Nowdeeha" 35 villages; "Kookoo" 10 villages; "Jummalpoor" 24 villages; "Mohwurree" 18 villages; "Deogun" 21 villages; "Doonoo" 12 villages; "Koree" 13 villages; "Burdag" 35 villages; "Horwelee Rampoor" 52 villages; "Bunkut" 42 villages; "Tendwa" 22 villages; and "Paharpoor" 16 villages.

The amount of revenue received by Government from the estate is at present as follows:—

On the Government villages, Rs. 206-9-10; on the Jaghir villages, Rupees 2,541-5-2; and on the Mokururee villages, Rupees 203-7-3; total Rupees 2,951-6-3.

TUPPEH "TURRIYA."

Turriya.

A rather fine estate, containing five other "Shikmee" or contained estates.

Skirts the right or north bank of the Koel river, along which for some distance inland, there is rich rice cultivation, which is well watered by numerous streams that flow from the hills on the northern parts of the tuppeh.

Turriya is rich in coal. The well known Rajherra coal fields are situated in one of its Shikmee tuppehs "Gaddee." The names of other contained tuppehs are "Rood," "Kunda," "Huttaie," and "Bungaon."

Two main roads run through the tuppeh, one along its southern boundary, on the north bank of the Koel, known as the coal road; and the other passing through it, in a N. N. E. direction from Gurwa, *vid* Bisrampoor to Chutturpoor.

The estate is well inhabited, the population averaging 120 souls to the square mile.

Altogether there are 154 villages in the estate, all being held Jaghir.

The amount of revenue received by Government on the tuppehs is Rupees 2,081-1-2.

TUPPEH "GOAWUL."

Goawul.

This tuppeh skirts the left or south bank of the Koel river.

It is very fairly cultivated, and there are not many hills. The ground is undulating and considerably broken by the numerous streams that rise from the hills to the south, and flow northwards into the Koel, irrigating the rice crops in their sources.

Two main roads pass through the tuppeh, one coming from Daltongunje on the east, and going to Gurwa on the north-west; and the other coming from Runka on the south, and also leading to Gurwa.

The population averages 118 souls to the square mile.

There are 108 villages in the tuppeh, of these fifteen belong to Government; forty-two are held Jaghir; twenty-four Ijarah; and twenty-seven Minhaie.

The land revenue received by Government on the tuppeh amounts to Rupees, 1,083-15-10.

TUPPEH "TULLIYA."

Tulliya.

This is a very hilly and jungly tuppeh, except on N. N. E. corner, skirting the left bank of the Koel, where there is some fine rice and upland cultivation.

The soil is very strong in the centre, south and west portions, where there are very few inhabitants, and little or no cultivation.

The only passable road comes from Daltongunje and Shahpoor, on the east, and runs up, in a north-west direction, towards Gurwa.

The road from Shahpoor to Ranka, running east and west, is very bad indeed, and passes over a most difficult country.

There are 131 villages in Tulliya, of which ten belong to Government; eighty-eight are held Jaghir; twenty-three Ijarah; and ten Minhaie.

The land revenue received by Government from the tuppeh amounts to Rupees 1,694-5-3.

TUPPEH "DHOOTHOO."

Dhoothoo.

An extremely hilly, broken, and jungly tuppeh, very thinly inhabited, with little or no cultivation.

A range of hills forming a sort of plateau runs from north-east to south-west through the tuppeh. This broken hilly land forms part of the watershed between the Koel and Kunhur rivers, which although extremely tortuous, is nevertheless well marked, from Dhoothoo to the west and south, by the chain of hills, of which the prominent peaks Hurta Bagi, Bijka, and Nowka, may be named, being off-shoots from the Goolgoolpàt in Sirgoojah. The Dhoothoo hills afford good grazing for cattle, of which there are large herds in the tuppeh.

There are sixty-three large villages, all held in Jaghir, from which Government receives a quitrent of Rupees 200-13-6 per annum.

TUPPEH "OODEYPOOR."

Oodeypoor.

A small estate of twenty-nine villages held Jaghir. It is fairly cultivated and inhabited.

The soil is good, and there are plentiful means of irrigation, the estate being for the most part situated in a valley, with high hills to the south, east, and west. One of the principal roads between Sirgoojah and Palàmow runs through this estate.

TUPPEH "OOCHAREE."

Oocharee.

A very wild hill and jungle estate, thinly inhabited and very little cultivation.

Situated on high land, which is approached on the three sides north, east, and south, by ghauts.

It forms a step, as it were, to the high hills, of Kuppermunda, on the west.

There are fifty villages, all held Jaghir.

TUPPEH " BEERCOLE."

Beercole, &c.

Tuppehs Beercole, 38 villages; Chutkee, 22 villages; Kuppermunda, 52 villages; and Kutree, 67 villages; are all four very hilly and jungly, thinly inhabited, and little cultivated estates, situated on the south-west boundary of Palàmow, skirting the right bank of the Kunhur river.

The country in all these tuppehs is extremely broken and rugged. The mountainous watershed, between the Koel and Kunhur rivers, runs through them all. At many places this shed is very narrow, and at three places, one in Chutkee, one in Kuppermunda, and one in Kutree, the waters of the two rivers almost meet, *i. e.*, the sources of feeders to both, spring from almost the same points.

The roads through the tuppehs are all extremely bad and difficult of passage.

The tuppehs contain some fine grazing lands, and the cattle are considered superior.

Nearly all the villages are held Jaghir; a few are Minhaie; and two belong to Government.

TUPPEH " OONTAREE."

Ontàree.

This fine large estate, situated on the extreme west of the Purgunnah, adjoining Singrowlee of district Mirzapore, is very fairly cultivated, and inhabited throughout its northern portion, through which the Bankee Nudee flows, from west to east, having its sources close to, and round about, the town of Oontàree Khas on the west.

The estate consists of nine " Shikmee" or contained tuppehs as follows, *viz* :—

Khas Oontàree, 124 villages; Umhur, 45 villages; Korunga, 12 villages; Meral, 18 villages; Kummerma, 10 villages; Bunka, 14 villages; Sirheh, 23 villages; Chupperbar, 15 villages; and Sigsigee, 20 villages; all held Minhaie, or rent-free.

There is some rich cultivation on the east, north-east, portion (tuppehs Sigsigee Chupperbar) on either side of the Koel river.

The southern portion is very hilly and jungly, and but little cultivated or inhabited. This portion extends to the Kunhur river, and the borders of Sirgoojah.

A very fair main road runs through the tuppeh from Gurwa on the east, to Oontàree on the west, and on, in two branches, into Bilonjih and Singrowlee—other well frequented tracks come from Sirgoojah on the south, and pass up, through Oontàree and Gurwa, into Behar. Where cultivated, the crops are of both harvest, and in classification, or character partake more of those of the N. W. Provinces, than of the crops of Western Bengal.

The present limits of tuppehs are not referable to any individual proprietorship, or to any particular tenure; proprietors being numerous, and the tenures various, in nearly every tuppeh.

Daltongunje.

Its position and height above sea.

Daltongunje, the present head quarters, and residence of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palàmow, is situated in Latitude 24° 02′ N. and Longitude 84° 07′ E., on the right bank of the Koel river, opposite to Shahpoor, the old capital of the Purgunnah. The height of the station above the sea, barometrically calculated, is 54 feet.

The station is about 100 miles distant north-west from Ranchee, the sudder station of the Lohardugga district.

As a central situation, it could not have been better selected, but Daltongunje is not considered a healthy place, and if Palàmow should ever be made into a separate district, I would recommend one of the following places as a site for the head quarter station.

Not considered healthy

"*Ranki*" in the centre of *Báree*, elevation above sea 744 feet. "*Turhursee*" in Poondag, on the right bank of the Amànut river, elevation 690 feet. "*Pudma*" in Poondag, elevation 991 feet. "*Boorhee*," in Deogun, elevation 1,253 feet. "*Gurwa*" in Oontàree, elevation 586 feet. "*Bisrampoor*" in Turringa, elevation 579 feet. "*Neturhaut*," in Seemah, elevation 3,335 feet.

Other more elevated sites named.

Neturhaut is difficult of access, but Boorhee, the other elevated site, is better situated in this respect. Both Pudma and Turhursee are good sites and the preference over all, would probably be given to "*Turhursee*," on account of its being situated on the bank of a clean, broad, sandy-bedded river, in the centre of the most thickly inhabited, and best cultivated, part of Palàmow, which is well studed with fine mangoe groves, and very clear of jungle.

Turhursee recommended as a site for a District Head Quarters

There is but one Assistant Commissioner, with limited powers, in charge of the whole Purgunnah, the duties of which are very multifarious, and extended, and altogether too much for any one Officer.

Only one Assistant Commissioner for the whole Purgunnah.

There is ample work in Palàmow for a Deputy Commissioner, and two Assistants, and until it is made into a separate district, and adequately officered, the detailed administration must remain, as at present, neglected and undone.

The Moonsiff resides at Lohardugga, and the Deputy Commissioner at Ranchee, so that parties to civil suits, and to such criminal cases as are appealed, have unusually long distances to travel, before there suits or cases can be disposed of.

Lohardugga is 100 miles, and Ranchee 150 miles distant from Oontàree.

The Palàmow country, generally is of a very broken and hilly nature, particularly the southern and western portions, which may be said to consist of detached groups from the Chota-Nagpore, and Sirgoojah elevated plateaus.

Aspect of the country.

One portion of the south-west boundary of Palàmow (Tuppeh Checharee) runs along the top (eastern edge) of the "Jummera Pàt," elevation upwards of 3,100 feet above the sea.

Highest elevation.

The Jummera and Myne Pàt, are two very extensive plateaus in Sirgoojah, which reach an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the sea.

The Jummera and Myne Pàts of Sirgoojah

The Neturhaut Range in tuppeh Seemah, of Palàmow, on top of which there is a plateau of table land, measuring about four miles long, and two and a half miles broad, is considerably over 3,300 feet in height above the sea.

The Neturhaut plateau in tuppeh Seemah.

There are many other high ranges of hills in the Purgunnahs, the most conspicuous peaks of which may be noted as follows.—

"Bulbul" on the south-east boundary, 3,329 feet; "Booree" on the south-west boundary, 3,078 feet; "Kootam" (Tuppeh Seemah), 2,791 feet; "Kumandee" (Tuppeh Baree) 2,530 feet and "Toongàree" (Tuppeh Khàmee) 2,108 feet.

Other conspicuous elevated peaks in Palàmow.

The hills, and in many places the valleys, are densely covered with tree and bush jungle, and this, added to the fact, that the cultivated and inhabited portions of the country are chiefly in the valleys which are very low, although some are broad, accounts for the climate being generally an unhealthy one.

Density of the Jungles.

The "Amànut" valley, tuppeh Poondàg Imlee, and Kote, is tolerably open, and contains the richest cultivation in Palàmow.

Character of the valleys of the Amànut and Koel rivers.

The average breadth of the valley is eight miles, and as it has been cleared of all heavy jungle, and the ground is of an undulating nature, it is one of the most healthy and flourishing parts of the Purgunnah.

The northern half of the valley of the "Koel," tuppehs Kote Tulliya, Goàwul and Turriga, particularly below the point where the Amànut runs into the Koel (which may be said to be the continuation of the Amànut valley) is also well cultivated.

The Amànut valley is not more than 600 feet above the sea, and that of the Koel is less, and as these rivers run through the centre and most populated and thriving part of the Purgunnah which is surrounded and interspersed on all sides by hills, varying in height from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, the country being much broken, and a good deal covered with jungle, both aspect and climate may be pretty well conceived.

Their elevation above the sea.

The valleys retain moisture until late in the cold season, it is consequently damp and feverish all October and November, and it is not considered safe to go out into camp till December. Nor can any one remain out very late, with safety; because, as soon it becomes dry, intense heat sets in, and jungle fever and cholera are prevaleht in April and May. The rains appear to be healthy.

Climate.

The average in-door temperature, at noon, throughout the seasons may be noted as follows:—

Temperature

During the hot weather 100° F. During the rains 90° F. During the cold weather 70° F.

The geological formation for the eastern and southern portions is gneiss, and for the western portion sand-stone (old red sand-stone superlying non-fossiliferous mountain lime-stone, "Col. W. G. Sherwill.") The hilly and broken country is at many places very contorted and shattered, and bears evident signs of severe volcanic and igneous actions.

Geological formation.

The sand-stone, at many places, resembles flint; at others the igneous action on the iron ore, contained in the sand-stone, has caused huge natural deposits of iron stone, rock or slag, almost as heavy as the pure metal.

Igneous character of rocks.

Granite protrudes at many places, especially towards the north of the Purgunnah, and here and there huge broken masses of quarty, hornblende, and fels pàr are apparent, often in a conglomerate form. In the beds of the Kunhur and Koel rivers, the jasper and trap rocks are to be seen cropping out at some places.

Lime.

There is an abundance of lime in Palàmow. It is found all over the surface of the country on the western portion of the Purgunnah. The surface lime is of two descriptions the "Gooteen" or "Kunkur" nodular limestone, formed from the red clay, and the best for the hydraulic purposes; and the "Ghuttee" or calcareous tafa, a vegetable formation, found in large concrete masses on the edges of precipices or ghauts, and carried by drainage into the beds of nullahs and over the country generally. Mountain limestone underlies the sandstone rock, and is visible in some of the deep nullah or ravine sections of the country.

Coal.

Coal is very plentiful in Palàmow. I believe that an inexhaustible supply will be found in the valley of the Koel river, for the entire length of its course through the Purgunnah, some 90 miles. It is visible, on the surface at many places, on both banks of the river, in tuppehs Baresand, Khamee Doorjag, Dhoothoo, Kote, Imlee, and Turriya.

The old mines at Rajhurra.

It was formerly quarried, by the Bengal Coal Company, at a place called "Rajhurra" in tuppeh Turriya, two miles below the junction of the Amánut with the Koel, but the undertaking was given up, after the mutiny of 1857, when the Palàmow rebels destroyed the buildings and machinery, and as the means of transport were bad and unprofitable, the works have never been started again.

Cost of working the Coal.

And rate at which it sold.

The Bengal Coal Company raised the coal at the pits for, I believe, 8 pie, or ¼th of an anna, per maund; and after carrying it to the Soane, first by boats, down the Koel, and afterwards when they found that the river route did not answer, by carts, along a rough road, which they made close to the right bank of the river, they sold it for 4 annas a maund.

Coal road between Rajhurra and the Soane.

The distance from Rajhurra, to the point where the Koel runs into the Soane, is less than 40 miles, and a good road on the line formerly adopted by the Bengal Coal Company, could easily be made. Any other line of road would be difficult of construction, as it would have to pass over hill ghauts, that skirt the river, for long distances, on either side.

Iron.

Iron, also, is as plentiful as coal; and when it is considered how much both of these valuable minerals are required, on the Railways that are now in progress in the N. W. Provinces, and that the cost of both, if brought from Palàmow, Sirgoojah, Rewah, and Singroolee, would be far less than is now paid, for what is brought from Bengal, it is surprising that up to this date nothing has been done to open out, by good road, or canal communication, the vast resources of these provinces.

It has been stated that antimony, copper, and lead, are to be found in Palàmow, but no indications of these ores were seen during the survey operations; and from careful enquiry, nothing was heard about them. The natives state that copper is plentiful in Rewah.

Soil.

The soil in Palàmow where it has been opened up, and well tilled, is generally very productive. The valleys, of course, contain the best soils for rice, and the cereal crops; but the soils of the higher lands, and hills, are rich in decayed vegetable mould, which is added to yearly by the fall of leaf from the jungle and forest, and are consequently best adapted for cotton. The iron and the lime are powerful stimulants to the soil, and with care, and proper attention to the seasons, almost any kind of crop can be successfully reared.

Local terms for the soils.

The local terms for the different descriptions of soils are as follows :—

The lowest and best rice land is called	..	..	..	"Jah"
The second best	do.	do.	..	"Chour"
The worst	do.	do.	..	"Chaneher"

The above names are in use on the south-east portion of the Purgunnah, but they change on the north-east portion to

"Kaiwal" for the best rice land.

"Pawur" for second best rice land, and

"Rehra" for the worst rice land.

The well manured land immediately round the homestead, is called "Baree." On this, spices, tobacco and vegetables are grown. Good land a little further off, and which is also manured, and on which wheat and barley are grown, is called "Beeta." All the other up-land, on which gram, mustard, dhalls, oil seeds, &c., &c, are grown, but which is never manured, is called "Tand."

Cotton Lands

The cotton lands are generally in the jungle, or on spurs of hills, and are frequently changed. Trees, although always cut down, are seldom or ever up-rooted on cotton lands; the practice being to clear the land of all low jungle, and spread this, with the branches of the trees, over the ground, and when all is dry, to set fire to the leaf and branches thus spread out. Land thus prepared for cotton is called "Dàhà." The charcoal and ash improve the soil, but the chief reason assigned by the natives, for this mode of preparing the cotton soil, is that it tends, better than any other system, to eradicate, by burning up, the roots of the grasses.

Harvests

Palàmow is the only district of the Chota-Nagpore division that produces extensive cold-weather or "Rubbee" crops of wheat, barley, gram khesaree, or field pea, rehur and other dhalls, mustard, til, sirgoojah, and opium. Cotton, sugar-cane, and hemp are largely produced; as are also rice, indian-corn, oorid, murwa, jowar, kodo, koorthee, &c., &c.

Indigo has been tried, but did not succeed. The remains of bungalows and vats are to be seen at two places one in Tuppeh Tulliya and the other in Oontàree.

Natural productions.

The chief natural productions, in addition to coal and iron, are lac, resin, catechu mahooa, petals, honey, tikhoor, cherounjee, silk, cocoons, with a variety of medicinal plants and herbs, also several kinds of timber including ebony and "kohsoom."

Timber.

The timber of large growth, is confined to the southern parts of the Purgunnah, tuppehs Seemah, Chicharee and Cheemoo Sunniya, adjoining Burwah and Sirgoojah, where there are some rather fine forests of Sukwa (Shorea Robasta.)

The Kohsoom wood.

The only wood that is exported is the "Kohsoom," and many thousand logs of this are annually taken, on pack bullocks, to the Soane, where each log sells at from 8 annas to 1 Rupee 4 annas. The wood is used for expressing oil, or the juice of the sugar-cane, for which it is peculiarly adapted, being very close grained and tough. The natives call the logs, thus prepared and used, "Mohun"

The bark of the mohlain (a jungle creeper) called chope, is very extensively used for roofing, cattle tethering, and for all binding or cording purposes.

Bark used for binding, cording, &c., &c.

Medicinal plants or herbs.

The names and uses of some of the most important medicinal plants or herbs are as follows :

Chiretta.—The well known bitter tonic and febrifuge, used for liver complaints, and after fever. This is found on many hills in the southern parts of the Purgunnah, particularly on the Kotam hills in Seemah.

Surphoka.—Has the same qualities, but in a less degree, as chiretta, and is largely used by the poor people.

Inderjhow.—The seeds of a shrub, very bitter. The seeds are ground and mixed with water, used as a febrifuge, also for worms.

Shahtara.—A plant found on the upland cultivated fields. Has an extremely bitter taste, and is considered very good as a remedy to purify the blood.

Banphootka.—The berries of a small shrub, used as a refrigerant. An ointment made of the leaves, removes the swellings that sometimes come after fever.

Nilophur.—A plant like a lily, that grows in the tanks. An infusion made from the flowers is used as a refrigerant.

Imlee.—Or tamarind used as a refrigerant.

Patalkhowra.—A tuber-rooted plant, used as a refrigerant.

Nimh.—The well known astringent, used in an infused state, or as a poultice to relieve pain from bruises, or rheumatism, also to cleanse and heal sores and wounds.

Bel.—The wood-apple, an invaluable remedy for dysentery.

Kuth.—A powerful astringent.

Behera. ditto ditto.

Aonla ditto ditto.

The last two used as eye-washes.

Sillajeet.—A crystallized efflorescence from the sand-stone rock, containing sulphate of lime.

Banslochun.—A starchy substance found inside of the large Bamboo. Both Sillajeet and Banslochun are considered to be good astringent tonics.

Saonf.—(Anise) *Podeena, Peppermint, Adrack* (ginger) *Dhunniya* (coriander) *Ajwan* (carroway seed) akhawan, all good for digestion. The charcoal prepared from the stem of the akhawan is much used in the preparation of gunpowder.

Ammultas.—The seed of this is a violent purgative.

Hurre.—Is also a purgative.

Dhatoorah.—A very useful medicine for asthma, the fumes being inhaled. Is also used, with deadly effect, as a sleeping draught.

Kuttaila.—A small plant of the thistle species, from the leaves of which oozes out a yellowish oily juice which cures the itch, and is good for all other contagious diseases. "Burriarah" a weed, from the roots of which an ointment is made, which is good for sores or wounds.

Tenures.

The Palàmow tenures form a difficult subject to deal with, and much doubt exists to the present day regarding them; *i. e.*, it is difficult to determine, the exact rights of the present holders, as few of them have any papers, and the title deeds, or potthas, that are held by some, do not correspond at all exactly, with their present holdings, and cases of disputed right between the Zemindars themselves, also of missing, and concealed lands, appertaining to Government, are of frequent occurrence.

When Government became the proprietor of the Purgunnah in 1812, the Rajah's affairs were in great disorder, and no correct lists of the different holdings were forthcoming.

Rights of the Government to land in Palàmow.

Government only laid claim to the Rajah's rights, *viz.*, the Khalsa lands, the quitrents or other fixed dues on the Jaghir and Ijarah lands, and to all lands that may have been surreptitiously alienated, or that may have been found to have escheated.

Statements shewing the old and present tenures and revenue.

The following statements show the number and different descriptions of tenures, with the amount of revenue receivable on each; 1, as they were considered to stand at the time Government became the proprietor of the Purgunnah; and 2, as they have been ascertained by the survey, to stand at the present time.

	Description of Tenure.	Number of Tenures.	Number of Villages.	Amount of Revenue.
				Rupees.
Jaghir.	Bàbooàn	8	677	4,404
	Service	34	433	4,399
	Cànoongoe	16	55	1,033
	Qàzee	1	2	25
	Cheerooàn	67	147	1,407
	Kherwàr and Bhookta ...	3	98	525
	Enàmee...	1	5	36
	Mootfurkeh	2	3	57
Ijaram.	Common lease	33	37	412
	Khyràt	21	21	451
	Mokurruree	13	26	223
	Bye Pattah...	28	33	1,179
	Jàgheer...	8	11	124
	Enàmee on condition of service	1	1	6
	Jumma Birt	17	16	663
	Dàoree and Khàlsa ...	42	151	11,546
	Minhaie	.....	850	.....
	Total ...	295	2,566	26,490

	Description of Tenure.	Number of Tenures.	Number of Villages.	Amount of Revenue.
				Rupees.
Jaghir.	Bàbooàn	5	58	691
	Service	21	430	3,541
	Cànoongoe	4	35	368
	Qàzee	1	5	27
	Cheerooàn	64	887½	6,151
	Kherwàr and Bhookta	2	132	471
	Enàmee...	16	130½	1,530
	Mootfurkeh	10	17	236
Ijaram.	Common lease	9	10	52
	Khyràt	17	24	466
	Mokurruree	1	3	6
	Bye Pattah...	31	85½	1,846
	Jagheer	13	15	234
	Enàmee on condition of service.	3	5	22
	Jumma Birt	5	4½	157
	Khàlsa	.....	399	19,000
	Mokurruree	7	9	223
	Minhaie	.....	499	.....
	Total ...	209	2,749	35,021

Description of each Tenure.

The different tenures may be briefly described as follows:

Jaghirs.

Jaghir Bàbooàn.—Grant made by the different Rajahs to their near relatives, for whose maintenance the proceeds of the lands were intended. Some hereditary, and others not. None were alienable, and the lands reverted to the Rajah in default of male heirs.

Service Jaghirs—Were grants made in lieu of payment for various high civil, military or political services, rendered. Some were hereditary, others were not so.

Jaghirs of the "Cànoongoès" and "Qazee."—Were grants made in virtue of the offices held, and in lieu of official salaries.

Jaghirs "Cheerooàn," "Kherwàr" and "Bhookta."—Are all similar tenures, being grants made as rewards or in return, for military services, to these tribes, who were the original soldiers of the Purgunnah.

Jaghir "Enàmee."—Granted for services rendered during the rebellion of a Cheeroo Sirdar in 1209 F.

Jaghir "Mootfurkeh."—Simple jaghirs, in the sunnuds for which, no terms or conditions, except the fixed amount of quitrent are specified.

Ijarahs.

Ijarahs "under common lease."—Tenures under which villages are held on lease for a specific term of years.

Ijarah Khyrat.—Charitable grants.

Ijarah Mokurruree.—Grants that had descended hereditarily for many generations without any variation of jumma.

Ijarah Bye Pottah.—Grants for lands that had been purchased, out and out by the occupants.

Ijarah Jaghir and Enàmeè.—Reward grants for miscellaneous services.

Ijarah Jumma Birt.—Grants held under a mortgage.

Khâlsa.

The Dàoree and Khàlsa Mehals—Are the lands that were reserved by the Rajah, for the Ranee's or his own immediate wants. These lands became, and still are the Government villages.

Minhaie.

The Minhaie Mehals—Are as the term implies, rent-free holdings, given for various reasons, but generally as maintenance or charity grants, to Faqueers, Brahmins, Bhats, &c.

It must here be noted that the foregoing descriptions of the Palàmow tenures, refers to, and explains, them as they existed in the Rajah's time 1197 F., A. D. 1790, and that the affixes of *Jaghir* and *Ijarah*, in this report, denote the tenure that was upheld by Government, on the settlement made in 1219 F., A. D. 1812, by the Collector of Ramghur. This explains the apparent anomaly of the terms *Ijarah Khyràt*, and *Ijarah Jaghir*, and *Inàmee.*

Government and other rights still uncertain and undefined.

With such data at his disposal, as was available in 1812, the Collector of Ramghur could not possibly have correctly determined the rights of Government in Palàmow. Even now, with the aid of the survey data, that has just been compiled, such an investigation would be difficult and tedious; but, if Government thinks it worth while to do so, the true extent, and limits, of each tenure, might be clearly ascertained, with a view to assessing all lands (except new villages re-claimed from jungle) found to be held in excess of what the original grants may, on a fair and liberal construction, be held to have conveyed. In the case of tenures that were specially granted, on condition of service, government might also exact from the occupants such an equivalent of such service, in Police, Chokeydaree, and district Dàk arrangements, as would be suitable to the requirements of the present day.

As will be seen from a comparison of the Statements 1 and 2, considerable changes have taken place, in the number of villages, then, and now, held under each tenure. These changes have been brought about from several causes, as follows :

Changes that have altered the number of villages formerly held under each tenure

Jaghir lands that have lapsed to Government, where the Jaghirdars had no male heirs.

Lands that have been concealed by the occupants, by abolishing the village names and including the lands within the limits of other villages.

Villages that have been deserted through the destruction caused by wild animals, or in consequence of the ravages made by epidemic diseases.

Villages that have been resumed under Regulation II. of 1819.

Villages that have been confiscated, the Jaghirdars having been outlawed, transported, or hung for sedition or rebellion.

Villages that have been granted to deserving Zemindars in reward for services rendered.

The population of the Purgunnah is 1,56,876 souls. This with the total approximate area of 3,650 square miles, gives a general average of about 43 persons to the square mile; but this average cannot be accepted for any particular part (see separate tuppeh statistics) the centre of the Purgunnah (valleys of Amànut and Koel) being twice as thickly inhabited as any other portion.

Population

The races in possession are as follows :—
Rajpoots, Brahmins, Joolahirs, Khairwàrs, Cheeroos, Aheers, Koormees, Koerees, Ooraons, Moondas, Pahuns, Khoorwas, Paraiyas, and Birhores.

Races in possession

The Rajpoots, Brahmins, Joolahirs, Bhooiyas and Koerees, are chiefly confined to the east, centre, west, and north of the Purgunnah, the other tribes inhabiting the southern and most jungly portions.

The Khairwars, Cheeroos, and Bhooktas are the oldest and most turbulent aboriginal tribes now in Palàmow, particularly the Bhooktas, who have always been at the bottom of the local rebellions that have taken place.

Before them again, it is said, that tribes called Bhurs, and Marhs occupied all the wildest and most hilly parts of Palàmow. As civilization has advanced, the Bhurs and Marhs have receded westwards into the wilds of Singrowlee and the Kymore hills, where a few of them are still to be found, their chief occupation being to smelt iron.

The Bhurs and Marhs of old

The wildest people now in Palàmow are the Birhores and Paraiyas. These tribes confine themselves entirely to the hills, and gain their livelihood chiefly by bird catching, and the snaring of wild animals.

The Birhores and Paraiyas of the present day

They also collect and sell the jungle medicinal herbs plants and roots. The only thing they ever attempt to cultivate, and this always on the sides of hills, is the castor oil plant.

There are very few Mussulman villages, but the Joolahirs, or weaver class, are to be found in all the larger villages. If the Cheeroos, Bhooktas and Khairwárs are to be classed as agriculturists, which they, at present really are, four-fifths of the population are agricultural.

Four fifths of the people are agricultural

Condition of the people.

On the whole the condition of the people is good. The Zemindars are well off in every respect, and generally they treat the ryots well.

The Palàmow people have much to be thankful for, and little to complain of. A productive soil, plenty of cattle and cotton, a very light assessment, very few police or other officials, and a geographical position that exempts them from all calls for carriage or supplies; the latter being a privilege that is generally appreciated by the natives.

With one or two more European officials, resident amongst them, to listen to their complaints, and to administer justice speedily, also to open up more and better lines of communication, improvements, which the Purgunnah could easily pay for, Palàmow could soon be converted from what it now is, into a model district.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Purgunnah is not very extensive, if judged of according to its value; but if the isolated position, the natural difficulties of transit, and the almost utter want of road communication, are considered, it must, I think, be admitted that as brisk and healthy a trade is being carried on, as could, under the circumstances, be expected.

The chief articles of import and export, together with the estimated quantities and values, are noted on the Statements Nos. 2 and 3 that are annexed to this report.

These returns were prepared after careful enquiry made at the chief marts; on the main lines of communication.

They cannot be fully relied on, it being most difficult to obtain correct information on such subjects, but they are offered as conveying a fair idea of the export trade, which, it will be observed, amounts to more than double the value of the imports.

Towns.

The chief towns in Palàmow are "Moharajgunje" on the extreme north (the Behar and Palàmow boundary runs right through the town, leaving half in Behar and half in Palàmow.) "Shâhpore" (the old capital) in the centre, "Gurwa" and "Runka" both in the west centre; and "Oontâree" on the extreme north-west.

Gurwa is the principal town of the present day. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and through it, all the trade passess, to and from, Behar. Formerly there used to be 5,000 inhabitants in Gurwa, but nearly one-half of the people have died from cholera, within the last two years. The town and vicinity, are in a very filthy state, and some sanatory arrangements are much required. There are no town of any importance to the south; but Burghur may be noted as the principal place in that quarter.

Roads.

The main lines of communication, which however, cannot yet be called roads, as they are mere clearances through the jungle with ditches cut, here and there, on either side, may be noted as follows:

First.—The road from Ranchee, which enters the Purgunnah on the south-east, and passes up, through Latuahur, Sutburwa, and Munka, to Lesliegunje, the old head quarters of the Purgunnah.

Second.—The road coming from Sherghatty in Behar which enters the Purgunnah on the north-east, and passes down, through Munnatoo and Jurhursee, to Lesliegunje, then goes on west to Daltongunje and Shahpoor, and on, through Gurwa to Oontâree.

Third.—The road coming from Sirgoojah, *vid* Burghur and Runka, up to Gurwa, and on, *vid* Majeeawan, into Behar.

Rivers

The principal rivers in the Purgunnah are the Amànut, the Aurunga, the Koel, and the Kunhur, all flowing in a N. N. W. direction and becoming feeders of the Soane.

The Amànut and the Aurunga both run into the Koel, about ten miles distant from each other, near the centre of the Purgunnah, but the Kunhur is separated from the Koel, by a well defined watershed, the Jammeera, and other lower Páts, in Sirgoojah and Palàmow.

Their sources.

The Amànut rises on the east of the Purgunnah, in Purgunnahs Koonda, and Gooriah of Hazareebaugh, and Joree of Lohardugga.

The Aurunga rises in the south-east corner of the Purgunnah, from the Jissya hills, about twelve miles north-west of the town of Lohardugga.

The Koel rises in the Kusmar and Burwah hills of Chota-Nagpore.

The Kunhur rises from the western face of the Jummeera Pát in Sirgoojah.

Not navigable.

None of these rivers are navigable. The two largest, the Kunhur and Koel, are regular mountain torrents, for nearly the whole length of their courses through Palàmow.

Boats have been tried on the lower parts of the Koel, where the fall is not very steep, and where the broad sandy bed partakes more of the character of an ordinary Indian river, but the river is subject to such sudden rises whenever it rains heavily (as it often does) to the south, that boats were not found to answer, so many having been wrecked. Bamboos are floated down the rivers during the rains, and sold on the banks of the Soane.

Cattle

Palàmow is rather famous for the great number of cattle that are bred in, and brought from other districts to graze on the Purgunnah. In fact, it is a fine grazing country, and large herds are brought to graze on the hills and wilds, during the hot and dry months, from the district of Behar and Shahabad.

Breed

The Palàmow breed of cattle is little better than that of the districts to the East. There are immense numbers of them, but the great majority of the animals are small. Some of the Zemindars, who have introduced stock from Goruckpoor and Shahabad, have improved the breed of their herds, but little has been done in this respect, and the people generally do not seem to care much about improvements.

Numbers

The survey statistics shows that there are 59,290 bullocks 70,035 buffaloes, and 38,895 cows, the property of the Zemindars and people in the Purgunnah.

Value

A good bullock sells at Rupees 12 to 14.
A buffalo sells at Rupees 14 to 18.
A cow sells at Rupees 6 to 8.

A good Palàmow Buffalo, if well fed, will give three seers of milk per day besides feeding its calf. A cow will not give more than one seer, and feed its calf besides. There are no horses in Palàmow, and but few ponies. An occasional donkey is seen.

There are a good many sheep, and some goats, dogs, cats, pigs and poultry are plentiful.

Wild Animals.

Of wild animals, tigers, leopards, wolves, hyenas, pigs, jackals, porcupines, foxes, deer, monkeys, cats, hares, inchneumon, and squirrels, are plentiful.

Bison and bears are to be found on the southern parts, but are not numerous; and an occasional pack of wild dogs are met with on the northern and western portions of the Purgunnah.

Deer.

Of deer, the sambur; the neelgaie; the spotted deer, a small kind of antelope; and the ravine deer, are plentiful.

The game birds that are plentiful, may be noted in the following order, *viz*:

Peafowl, junglefowl, quail, grey partridge, ortolan, plover, and green pigeon.

Game Birds.

The following are scarce, black partridge, duck, and teal, florikin, double-spurred partridge, curlew, sirus, and heron.

Other Birds.

Eagles are sometimes seen, hawks, kites, vultures, cormorants, cranes, storks, pelicans, hornbills, kingfishers, woodpeckers, jays, owls, paddy-birds and crows, are plentiful; of other birds, there are the mina, the mocking bird, the Indian nightingale, the cuckoo, the bird of paradise, golden oriel, blue pigeon, the ring-spotted and ground doves, starling, waterwagtail, swallow, lark, green linnet, honey-bird, sparrow and several other small birds.

Fish.

Of fish, there is the máhseer, several kinds of trout, the rehoo, the kutla, the pooteea, the gurraie, the chulwa, and several other kinds of less note.

The máhseer are mostly confined to the Kunhur, but small ones are sometimes caught in the Koel and Amànut.

Reptiles.

Of reptiles, there are the alligator, the crocodile, the gohsaup, the geekorane, biskopra, chameleon, centipede, scorpion, and various kinds of lizards. The boa constrictor, cobra capella, damun, korait, and a variety of water and other snakes.

The natives believe in a very large kind of serpent said to exist in the Kunhur, which attacks travellers whilst wading across the river, by twisting itself round the legs and body, and settling, with its mouth, on the nostrils, through which it sucks out the brains of its victim. This story was vouched for to me by one of the principal Jaghirdars, "Raie Kissun Dial Sing" of Runka, who is also an Honorary Magistrate, who declare that he has seen the carcass of one of these monsters, that was killed by a tiger.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, MAJOR,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Chota-Nagpore Division.

Area and Statistical Statement for Purgunnah Palàmow 1866.

Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Area in Square Miles (Approximate.)					Average size of villages in Acres.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocks.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Cows.	Number of Liquor Shops.	Number of Mowah Trees.	Population.			Number of houses.	Number of persons to each house.	Number of persons to each square mile.	Number of Thannahs.	Number of Chowkeys.	Remarks.
		Cultivation.	Fit for Cultivation.	Hills.	Barren Waste.	Total.								Male.	Female.	Total.						
25	2,749	456	2,399	608	187	3,650	849	24,761	59,290	70,035	38,895	196	1,32,584	85,313	71,563	1,56,876	34,299	45	43	6	6	The approximate areas have been obtained on the professional survey, by taking the areas of the portion (more than ¾th) that has been completed in detail, and adding thereto the balance area by triangulation, for which the offsets, and details, were computed approximately. The statistics were compiled during the demarcation operations.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
HAZAREEBAUGH,
The *October* 1866.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota-Nagpore Division.

Statement of Imports showing from where they are imported, and their value, for Purgunnah Palàmow, 1866.

Articles.	Estimated quantity imported.	From where received.	Value in Rupees.	Remark
Blankets	4,000 at 1 Rupee each Rs As. ...	Arah	4,000	The maund noted in this statement, and current in Palamow, is the kutcha maund, of 48 English lbs.
Catechu	1,000 maunds at Rupees 3 8 per maund ...	Sirgoojah	3,500	
Clarified Butter..	5,000 „ 12 0 „ ...	Ditto	60,000	
Cloth, { Europe	... ...	Calcutta	45,000	
Cloth, { Native	.. ..	Behar and Furrackabad	30,000	
Cotton (raw)	3.000 „ 3 0 „ ...	Sirgoojah	9,000	
Iron	3,000 „ 2 8 „ ...	Lohardugga and Sirgoojah	7,500	
Lacdye	2,500 „ 7 0 „ ...	Oodeypoor and ditto	17,500	
Metal (Cooking utensils)	... ...	Chuttra and Mirzapoor	8,000	
Oil Seed, { Til	3,000 „ 1 8 „ ...	Sirgoojah	4,500	
Oil Seed, { Mustard	2,500 „ 2 4 „ ...	Ditto	5,625	
Resin	2,000 „ 3 0 „ ...	Ditto	6,000	
Rice	10,000 „ 2 8 „ ...	Lohardugga and Sirgoojah	25,000	
Spices	200 „ 20 0 „ ...	Behar and Patna	4,000	
Sugar { Manufactured "Cheenee" ...	3,000 „ 13 0 „ ...	{ Behar ... ... {	39,000	
Sugar { Raw "Goor"	3,000 „ 2 0 „ ...		6,000	
Tikoor	500 „ 8 0 „ ...	Sirgoojah	4,000	
Tobacco	2,000 „ 3 8 „ ...	Tirhoot	7,000	
			2,87,625	

Revenue Survey Office,
Hazareebaugh,
The October 1866.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota-Nagpore Division.

Statement of Exports, showing where they are exported to, and their value, for Purgunnah Palàmow, 1866.

Article.	Estimated quantity exported.	Where sent.	Value in Rupees.	Remarks.
Blankets	6,000 at Rupees 1-4 each	Sirgoojah, Lohardugga & Hazareebaugh...	7,500	The maund noted in this statement, and current in Palàmow, is the kutcha maund, of 48 English lbs.
Catechu	10,000 maunds, at Rupees 3-8 per maund ...	Behar	35,000	
Cattle ... Bullocks	10,000 at Rupees 12 per head	Hazareebaugh	1,20,000	
Cattle ... Cows	5,000 at Rupees 8 per head	Hazareebaugh	40,000	
Clarified Butter...	15,000 maunds, at Rupees 12 per maund ...	Benares and ditto	1,80,000	
Cloth ... Europe	... ...	Sirgoojah	12,000	
Cloth ... Native	... ...	Sirgoojah	14.000	
Cotton, Raw	20,000 maunds at Rupees 3-8 per maund ...	Behar	70,000	
Gram	5,000 maunds at Rupees 1-4 per maund ...	Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh ...	6,250	
Hides, whole or made into koopees ..	15,000 at Rupees 25 per score ...	Benares and Calcutta	3,750	
Honey...	500 maunds, at Rupees 3 per maund ...	Benares and Mirzapore	1,500	
Iron	5,000 maunds, at Rupees 2-12 per maund...	Ditto ditto	13,750	
Lacdye	6,000 maunds, at Rupees 7 per maund ...	Mirzapoor, Behar, Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh	42,000	
Lodh	1,000 maunds, at Rupee 1 per maund ...	Mirzapore	1,000	
Metal (Cooking pots)	... ...	Sirgoojah	3,000	
Resin	4,000 maunds, at Rupees 3 per maund ...	Mirzapore and Behar	12,000	
Rice	10,000 maunds, at Rupees 3 per maund ..	Behar	30,000	
Sheep	2,500 at Rupees 24 per score... ...	Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh ...	3,000	
Silk Cocoons	6,00,000 at Rupees 5 per 1,000	Behar and Tirhoot	3,000	
Sugar ... Manufactured ...	3,000 maunds, at Rupees 15 per maund ...	Sirgoojah	45,000	
Sugar ... Raw	3,000 maunds, at Rupees 2-8 per maund ...	Sirgoojah	7,500	
Til (oil seed)	10,000 maunds, at Rupees 1-12 per maund..	Mirzapore and Behar	17,500	
Tobacco	2,000 maunds, at Rupees 3-12 per maund..	Sirgoojah	7,500	
Wheat	5,000 maunds, at Rupees 1-12 per maund..	Behar and Sasseram	8,750	
			6,84,000	

Revenue Survey Office,
Hazareebaugh,
The October 1866.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue-Survey,
Chota-Nagpore Division.